

# CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REPORT

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DATE OF INFO

SUPPLEMENT TO

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- On 29 October 1950, an unidentified Chinese Communist unit of considerable (undetermined) strength had its headquarters four kilometers (approximately two and one half miles) north of Kutu-ri (unlocated) near Taepyong-dong. Headquarters were in two small Korean houses on a hill. A radio station in a rock shelter was about 300 meters (approximately 980 feet) south of the headquarters. The radio was a large one, with a north-south antenna, and was operated by two Chinese.
- On the night of 30 October, a convoy moving south with lights on was observed four kilometers north of Puckchin (125-44, 40-12). It consisted of 49 trucks carrying cannon (unidentified), of which 40 were over 100 calibre and nine were 75 calibre, and 10 trucks loaded with bags, of which the contents were unknown. Approximately 2000 troops followed the truck convoy. The trucks were said by the accompanying soldiers to have come from Manchuria.
- About 15 November, an artillery line was being set up by Chinese troops along a hill at Pomku-ri, near Puhong-ni (unlocated). Chinese Communist troops stationed in Puhong-ni stated that they were having difficulty obtaining both ammunition and food supplies. They had obtained about 300 bags of grain, mostly corn, through foraging in the village, and were storing it in a cave three kilometers (approximately two miles) to the northeast. They had been instructed not to kill prisoners and were forwarding all local captures to Sakchu (125-32, 40-24) and Kanggye (126-36, 40-58). They estimated that the number of Chinese troops which had crossed the Yalu River was approximately four hundred thousand.
- A North Korean soldier attached to the Chinese troops at Puhong-ni stated that the North Korean 1 Division and other troops had been sent to Mukden in mid-October for regrouping and had been formed into three new divisions, one of which retained the name of 1 Division. The divisions were made up of squads of five men and platoons of three squads plus a master sergeant, and an officer as leader. Each platoon was armed with two Soviet rifles, one PPSH, two Japanese M99 rifles, two old-style M-1's, and a few hand grenades. The mission assigned the regrouped divisions was to mop up rear areas and cover the Chinese Communist flanks at the front. As part of their training at Mukden, the troops studied a thirty-day tactical problem based on the Taegu area, under the direction of a Chinese Communist officer.

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5. Approximately 700 Chinese Communist troops arrived in Puhong-ri on 23 November, spent the night, and left for Unsan (125-43, 39-58) on 24 November. Each man was armed only with one hand grenade.
6. On 4 and 5 December, Chinese Communist troops were observed installing telephone wires in Pongu-ri (unlocated).
7. Korean refugees who had fled to Manchuria before the advancing UN forces and were returning on 6 December reported that the retreating North Korean forces had been assembled at Chian and then taken to Mukden. A new military training school had been opened in Manpojin (126-18, 41-10) in September.
8. On 7 December, there was a Chinese Communist field hospital in a railroad tunnel three kilometers east of Anju (125-40, 39-36).

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